

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human DISC1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 685920
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human DISC1 Lys101-Arg260 Accession # Q9NR15
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 (DISC1) is a 100 kDa cytoplasmic scaffold protein that is associated with the development of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and recurrent major depression. It plays a role in post-synaptic density development and neurogenesis as well as centrosome and microtubule dynamics. DISC1 interacts with a range of intracellular proteins including Kinesin 1, NDE1, PDE4, GSK-3 beta, GRB2, PACAP, RAC1, TNK1, and FEZ1. It contains four coiled-coil domains (aa 366-394, aa 452-505, aa 602-666, and aa 802-830) which mediate the assembly of DISC1 into a variety of multimers. DISC1 multimerization and its ability to interact with various binding partners are regulated by post-translational modifications and proteolysis. Alternate splicing generates additional isoforms of human DISC1 that are truncated before the first or following the third coiled coil domain. Within aa 101-260, human DISC1 shares approximately 43% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat DISC1.

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